THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863. NO. 104

[illegible] The paper will not be sent to any subscribers without the money in advance; and [illegible] when it will be stopped [illegible] the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a Job Office connected with the PROGRESS, a [illegible] equal to any [illegible] in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

[illegible]

LATEST FROM THE OGEECHEE—DEPARTURE OF THE IRON-CLADS.—We have official information from the lowest point on the Ogeechee from which observations can be taken, up to 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday.—There was not an iron-clad in sight, all having weighed anchor and put to sea. The mortar boats were under full sail, beating their way out to sea against the tide.

About 7 o'clock a small side-wheel steamer, supposed to be a mail boat carrying despatches, went up Bear River and stopped for a few minutes alongside the [illegible] mortar boats, which were then anchored in the stream.

Early yesterday morning drums were heard beating on Ossabaw Island, then several volleys of musketry and the reports of four heavy guns in the same direction. The demonstration suggests the idea of a funeral, and we may not be far wrong in supposing that the obsequies were celebrated over the remains of an officer of the Montauk, who was wounded in the engagement of Tuesday by our sharp-shooters.

Well, what do all these movements mean? Is the enemy discouraged by his experiences with the iron-clads, and has he given up the idea of an attack on Charleston and Savannah, or is he [illegible] and determined to make a dash at these rebellious cities? This is the issue, and we confess our inability to solve it; we incline, though, decidedly to the former proposition. One thing is certain: our Georgia boys have lost all dread of iron-clad fleets, and, mistaken or not, they are willing to give them a brush whenever they may feel thereto inclined.

A few days will probably develop what the enemy means by his most singular movements.—*Savannah Republican, Saturday.*

THE COTTON FACTORIES.—Evans, of the Milton *Chronicle*, hits the Factory exempts a few now and then. Hear him:

A couple of highly respectable farmers in this county visited one of those "patriotic" institutions called Cotton Factories a few days ago to buy cotton yarn, but not a thread could they get for money, meat, grain or any other consideration. And yet people living out of the State met with no difficulty in getting what they wanted at $7.50 per bale for the money. We would particularly ask the lordly proprietors of the "patriotic" concern called Holt's Factory why they refuse to sell to North Carolinians at any price, and yet accommodate (?) people out of the State? "Patriotic" institutions! Sweet nuts for the devil to crack as he dances rigadoon around Old Abe's carcass, which is [illegible] as some cotton factories.

A REAL GENTLEMAN.—He never dresses in the extreme of fashion, but avoids singularity in his person or habits.

Is affable with his equals, pleasant and attentive to his inferiors.

In conversation he avoids hasty, ill-tempered, or insulting remarks.

Never pries into other people's affairs.

Detests eaves-dropping as among the most disgraceful crimes.

Never slanders an acquaintance.

Does never, under any circumstances, speak ill of a woman.

Never cuts an acquaintance who has met with a reverse of fortune.

He always pays the postage on his letters of business and in advance for his newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$50,000 NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIBER will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-t1A President.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia,)
Raleigh, March 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, CURRENT SERIES, IS hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
March 10-3t Adjutant General.

All papers in the State copy three times, and send bills to Adjutant General's office. The publication of General Order No. 1 will be discontinued.

VALISE LOST.

A SMALL VALISE MARKED J. CICERO JUSTICE was lost in the ladies car on the N. C. Railroad between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on Monday March the 9th. The VALISE contained papers belonging to the A. & N. C. Railroad, and other things. The undersigned got a VALISE in exchange through mistake for his which can be had if the owner will apply to the PROGRESS OFFICE and describe the VALISE and contents. The person having mine will please leave it at the same place.

Raleigh, March 10-tf J. C. JUSTICE.

FRUIT TREES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT CARTER'S NURSERY, RALEIGH, N. C., on Thursday, March 12th, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, a large lot of FRUIT TREES of the best quality.

March 5-7t

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.

March 5-1m* C. M. ISLEY.

MILITARY NOTICES.

LIST OF MEN ABSENT FROM [illegible] HOKE'S BRIGADE WITHOUT LEAVE.

PUBLISHED BY COL. J. C. S. McDOWELL, BY ORDER OF GEN. R. F. HOKE.

HEAD QUARTERS 21ST REG. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Surry County, North Carolina.

Co. C—Absent without leave.

Private D. J. Wood,
John M Hiatt
James F Harrison
G H Linticum
Private John Robertson
John Johnson
G W Norman
[illegible] Adkins

Co. H—Absent without leave.

Private John Vaughn
James O'Neal
Andrew Edwards
Private Calvin Wilmoth
John Lancaster

Co. I—Absent without leave.

Private W J Pritchett
R W Worden
Wesley Woodly
J Z Vaughn
Private J H George
Isaiah Gray
William Wilson

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

Co. D—Absent without leave.

Private J R Moore
Private J C Waddington

Co. E—Absent without leave.

Private J A Aldridge
J J Alberty
William Grews
J M Dunn
J A Douthit
J G Gordy
E A Joyner,
Lewis Kimble
Wm Livengood
Winston Sides
Madison Thomas
Private [illegible]
John Preston
Christ. Robertson
George Robertson
Frank Robertson
John Robertson
William Reich
H C Sullivan
Ransom [illegible]
Jacob Werner
Frank Mendenhall

Co. A—Absent without leave.

Private Andrew Conrad,

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Co. G—Absent without leave.

Private W H Smith
Private Robert Warren

Co F—Absent without leave.

Privates Gabriel Bayles
Tandy Fulk
Henry Fulk
A N Odell
Geo Warren
Privates W D Wall
W A Wall
W H Lawson
J W Kelly

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private Rufel Linville

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates Isaac Timmons
John Timmons
J W James
Private J B Cofer
Wm Cofer

Co M—Absent without leave.

Private A V Duggins

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Guilford County, North Carolina.

Co M—Absent without leave.

Privates F A Cobb
Henry Ingle
Private Samuel Scots

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Co L—Absent without leave.

Privates Marcellus Denning
James Jones
Privates Peter Richards
James Roberts

LT. COL. GRAVES,
Commanding 21st Reg N C T

HEAD QUARTERS 57TH REGT. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men absent without proper authority from the 57th Regt N C T in Rowan County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates S A McNeely
W M Shaping

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates J Cowan
A H Hooker
H A Caster
Privates J M Heir
J C Pecler

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private A L McCanles

Co K—Absent without leave.

Privates G B Swink
D W Miller

Co C—Absent without leave.

Private Lewis Wilhelm

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Davie County, N C.

Co H—Absent without leave.

Privates A J Foster
Burgess Kepler

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Stanley County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates Henry Hinson
J D Hinson

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Forsyth County, N C.

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates W H Cox
Eli Shamel
A Livengood

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Montgomery County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private E L Ferrell

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Orange County, N C.

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private N S Terry

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Burke County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M B Propst

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Davidson County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Privates H M Brook
A M Williams
H S Williams

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Catawba County, N C.

Co E—Absent without leave.

Private Calvin Cline

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Iredell County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private H W Dearman
Private J W Morreson

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private J K Douda

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Yadkin County, N C.

Co D—Absent without leave.

Private B Fare.

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in [illegible] County, N C.

Co [illegible]—Absent without leave.

Private M L [illegible]
[illegible] Lowrance

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Cabarrus County, N C.

Co F—Absent without leave.

Private Geo M Fisher
Private E M [illegible]

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private D G Furr

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private David Fink

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

HEAD QUARTERS 54TH N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men now absent improperly from 54th N. C. T.

Company A—Privates J D Patterson, J P Hobson, R W Hall, W A Jester, Yadkin county; John Hendrix, Henderson Shoaf, Davidson county, N C.

Company B—Privates Wm Hutchins, Yancey county; Absell Jamison, McDowell county; Wm Martin, Joseph Whisnahant, Burke county, N C.

Company C—None absent.

Company D—None absent.

Company E—Private Abraham Mayberry, Wilkes county, N C.

Company G—Corporal O J Harris, Privates David Hendrix, Wm F Sink, J F Simms, Wm B Short, Wilkes county; John Mock, Davie county; Robert G Johnson, Wilkes county, N C.

Company H—Privates Calvin Collins, Wilkes county; David Shore, Christian Shore, W F Bryant, Andrew J Brown, Solomon D Swaim, Yadkin county; John N Woodruff, Alfred Morrison, James D Williams, Surry county, N C.

Company I—Privates John Case, W L Case, H M McGowan, M W Wilson, Duff Morrow, G W Charles, J M Summers, Polk county, N C.

Company K—Privates Wm L Byrum, Enoch Brookshire, Randolph county; Wm Carver, Chatham county; Hezekiah Crawford, Randolph county; Josiah Jackson, Harnet county; Whitson C Ledwell, Randolph county; John M Parrish, Granville county; Michael H Wren, Randolph county; John L Wright, Granville county; James M Gibbs, Polk county, N C.

I certify that the above is a correct list of men absent from 54th N C Troops without leave.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
Colonel Commanding 54th N C T.

HEAD QUARTERS 6TH REG. N. C. T.,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

Report of men of 6th Reg. N. C. Troops absent without leave.

Company D—M G Hardin, J H Ferrell, E Fenell, W Shehan, McDowell county, N C.

Company E—E C Wiseman, W H Ollis, Thos L Ollis, John L Ollis, Mitchell county; B P Peeks, A F Johnson, Burke county, N C.

Company G—James Terry, Burke county, N C.

Company B—Sandy G Mangum, Clem W Crabtree, Orange county, N C.

Company I—John W Pickard, John Kelley, Wake co. North Carolina.

Company A—George Bankhart, Charlottesville, Pat Casey, Lynchburg, Tom Denton, Richmond, Va.; E L Elliot, Davidson county, N C.

Company H—John [illegible], driving wagon in Jackson's Corps.

Company F—Leonard Ray, driving bread wagon in Richmond, Va.

Report of deserters from 6th N C.

Company E—Lace Byrd, McCurry Slagle, Wm Honeycutt, Wm Buchanan, Mitchell county, N C.

Company A—Edward Cauble, Salisbury, Rowan county, N C, Jesse Gallimore, near Salisbury Road, Randolph county, N C; R M Morgan, Randolph county, N C; J R Griffin, Forsyth county, N C.

Company D—J F Dennis, last heard of in Louisa county, Va; Peter Mull, Cornelius Ryan, last heard of in Maryland.

Company G—John Waters, James Lea, Mecklenburg county; Moses C Josey, Joseph L Wilson, Rowan county, North Carolina.

J. E. AVERY,
Colonel Commanding 6th N. C.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st Bat. N. C. Sharpshooters,
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of men absent without leave from the 1st Bat. N C Sharpshooters, February 19th, 1863, stating their residence.

Company A—Privates W F Dingler, Iredell county; E M Couch, Jesse Hendrix, G E Dull, W F Stout, Yadkin county, N C.

Company B—Privates Zadock Stafford, Forsyth co.; Henry Royal, Yadkin county, N C.

J. A. COOPER,
Captain Commanding,
Per Serg't ANDERSON.

March 6-tf

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863.
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1863.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th, 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg'ts, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.

Feb 19-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

REWARDS.

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named Negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 7th, viz:

[illegible], 30 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 35 or 40 years old, yellow, medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright, tall and likely.
JOE, 30 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Kinston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of the State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or [illegible] for either.

BALDY A. CAPEHEART.

Feb 26-tf

RANAWAY.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT SHOPS, RALEIGH, MY boy JONAS. He is about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, of dark color, and has too large teeth in front. He left with a pass from the clerk of the superintendent of the shops (Capt. Sharpe,) on the 1st. inst., for Henderson depot. He may be loitering about Kittrell's or Henderson. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his being lodged in any jail so that I can get him. Address DR. R. A. BAKER,
Feb 28-d&w Camp Holmes.

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.
[Office on Fayetteville Street.]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.

FRANK. I. WILSON,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION, AND HAVING A SPAcious house, will receive and sell at Auction or on Commission, all kinds of GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE—in fact any and all articles. Quick sales and prompt returns. Feb 23-1m

Standard and Register copy 1 month, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m*

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS. Feb 20-tf

WANTED.

A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS opening and working gold mines, in the State of North Carolina. Must come well recommended. To a man that can be depended upon in every particular a liberal salary will be given. Address J. H., care of Box 273, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 18-1m*

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. D. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

HAVING DECIDED TO BOARD IN THE College building, I offer for sale my private residence, consisting of 8 rooms, most of which are large.

The lot is situated on West Street in a quiet part of the town, and contains about 1½ acres of land. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply to
March 2-tf T. M. JONES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND VA., THE FIRST OF April and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes. G. W. CHIPLEY.
Feb 9-tf

WANTED.

A MAN WHO WILL UNDERTAKE TO FURNISH 300 bushels CHARCOAL per week. We will pay a reliable man a large price.
March 3-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

[illegible]

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE!
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
CARGOES BR. STEAM SHIPS "[illegible] AND EAGLE," DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 19TH INST., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, the following valuable and desirable articles, comprising cargoes of above mentioned Steamers direct from England, viz:

GROCERIES:

20	Chests Superior Young Hyson Tea,
[illegible]	" " Gunpowder "
5	" " Pouchong "
15	" " Souchong "
25	" " Congo "
10	cases best Sperm Candles,
900	sacks Liverpool G A Salt,
50	cases Martel Extra Cognac Brandy,
200	boxes Extra Tin Plate, 14 by 20.

DRUGS, &c.

90	kegs Bi Carb Soda,
82	Drum's best boiled Linseed Oil,
300	ounces Quinine,
55	barrels Epsom Salts,
7	cases fine Mustard,
7	" Superb do,
8	casks Black Lead,
6	cases Cream Tartar,
4	cases Borax,
3	barrels Copperas,
8	cases Castor Oil,
20	dozen " " (20 oz)
4	casks Flor. Anthemides,
1	case Gum Tragacanth,
50	pounds Quicksilver,
5	cases Canig Juice,
1	case Powd's Cubebs,
1	" Calomel,
1	" Balsam Copavia,
1	" Oil Lemons,
1	" Cantharides,
1	" Carb. Ammonia, Opium, Cerate Cataceі, Pulv. Rhei Ind,
1	" Haustas Nig, Spts, Ammon Co, Sp. Nitre Dulc,
1	" Pulv. Ipecac, Potass Iodid, Dovers Powders,
3	cases Camphor, Cerat Resina, Sponge, Argent Nit,
1	case Tinc Cit Et Quinine, Cerat Calam Resina,
1	" Pulv Rhei Ind, Cream Tart, Pulv [illegible],
1	" Zingel Jam, Pil Hydrag, Arrow Root, Chloroform,
1	" Acet Morphia, Emphytta, Plumbi,
1	" Ext. Cinco Co, Rheiind, Pulv Opii,
1	" Gum Tart, Ting Hydrag Fost.

LEATHER, SHOES, &c.

1	bale Harness Leather, (extra,)
2	bales English Tanned Leather,
1200	pair Kip Brogans,
450	" heavy Kip Brogans,
1300	" Gents fine Shoes.
144	" Ladies' colored Cashmere Boots, Calf Fronts,
120	Pair Ladies Congress Gaiters,
72	" " Kid Boots, (Military heels,)
44	" Misses' and Childrens' fine Shoes.

DRY GOODS.

12	Bales, 720 pcs Kappel's Black and White Prints,
1551½	yards Black Broad Cloth,
591¼	" Fancy Mixed Cloth,
551	" Assorted Fancy Cassimere,
273	" Grey Mixed Seal Skin Cloth,
254½	" Brown " " " "
87	" C'aret " " " "
128	" Fancy Diamond Plush,
101¼	" Black "
71¾	" Diagonal "
51¼	" Fancy Striped "
48½	" Striped "
26¼	" Diagonal "
800	dozen Clark's Spool Thread, 200 yds, in tin cases, assorted 10 to 50,
652	Gross Military Buttons,
196	Great Gross Agate Buttons,
14	" " Black Pins,
830	Packs English "
1	Case Pins and Buttons,
560	Gross Superior Matches.

Wilmington, N. C., March 7th, 1863, 5t.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A HALF ACRE LOT, WITH TWO STORY house and outhouses, for sale in a central part of the City of Raleigh. Apply immediately to
March 2-2w* EDITOR PROGRESS.

Standard copy 2 weeks and send bill to Progress.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES STOCK IN THE WILMINGTON & Weldon Railroad Company for sale. Apply at Progress office. Feb 18-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRIOR, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

LOST

AT THE DEPOT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA R. R., a large fair leathered ladies TRUNK, with a brass lock on the same, on Tuesday the 20th of January, 1863. Any person who will return the same with the contents, I will pay Twenty Dollars. It is probable that it has been taken to some of the Hotels by mistake, or may have been sent from said depot to some other point on the Railroad.
Jan 26-tf L. C. SHARPE.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES at
[illegible] STORE,
Nov. 27—tf. [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements of a [illegible] character will be charged for as advertisements.

[illegible] Money [illegible] arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money [illegible] subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount [illegible] in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, [illegible] with their name and Post Office, and the amount [illegible] on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt [illegible] by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

The New York Herald speaks truly when it says that the comments of the London press on the Charleston blockade show [illegible] what British sympathy is worth, and [illegible] to draw the wool from the eyes of our people. There was a popular delusion among a certain set of moon-struck politicians at the South at the beginning of this accursed struggle that cotton was king, that foreign powers would kneel to us as soon as we struck a blow, &c., but we think that [illegible] of suffering and blood, want and destitution and the [illegible] sympathy of the British people have pretty well dispelled, even from the shallow pated [illegible] to, this mischievous fallacy. England, or at least a party in England, exerted every possible exertion to produce the rupture that broke up our country, and having succeeded in making the split, their interests require as they conceive that they allow the work of destruction to continue [illegible] until it stops from exhaustion.

We have heretofore charged and do most religiously believe that British gold has been employed to destroy this country, and that their anti-slavery societies sent tools here to advocate secession and abolition that the work of destruction might be the more sure, thorough speedy and certain. Hirelings were sent here by England to help bring on the war and hireling foreigners are now here to urge its continuance. England is no friend to the South but on the contrary her deadliest enemy, and if this war is to continue till that heartless Government helps us out of it no one now living will see its end. We know their operatives are starving for want of cotton, but what care they for that? Does any sane man suppose that for the sake of Southern cotton the British Government will embrace Southern slavery? We of the South, have our own peculiar views about slavery, and the balance of the world, including the British people, have theirs; and though we think the world mad for not thinking as we do, the thought will hardly bring peace to our suffering people.

The London press say that there has been no interruption in the Charleston blockade, and that it is an efficient blockade notwithstanding the fact that on the occasion of the late attack by our fleet every blockader was run off and continued off for twenty-four hours or more, a period long enough for the English Navy to have entered and cleared from the port of Charleston without having been seen by the blockaders. The British Government knows well too that hundreds of vessels, steamers and sailing craft, have entered the ports of Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile, since the establishment of Lincoln's blockade, and that it has been anything but efficient. Her Majesty's Ministers know this, and yet, contrary to the law of nations, they submit to this paper blockade and their poor starving as a consequence, rather than be suspected of complicity with the slavery of the Confederate States.

Why should our commissioners remain in London? Are we not sufficiently humiliated and degraded by British insolence and British injustice already, or does our Government mean to let them remain until personal is offered to national insult and the commissioners are kicked out? Why should British consuls remain here? Have we any ministers with England that we need any such [illegible]? Can we, without subjecting ourselves to the contempt of all nations, suffer them to remain when the Government that sends them refuses to acknowledge our existence?

Our brave men have fought battles and won victories against superior numbers, superior arms and equipments and other advantages, that have stamped them the best troops the world ever saw, but what avails it against the imbecility and truckling to foreign powers that prevails at Richmond? Our armies have been strong and in the main have been handled with consummate skill and ability, but there is no use in disguising the fact that our legislation has been weak, and has fallen far short of the expectations of the people and the requirements of the occasion. Whatever may be the ability and superiority of President Davis, it must be confessed that the present Congress at Richmond have not shown themselves equal to the Revolution.

The English are nearly as fond of cant and [illegible] as the Yankees, and while the condition of their own white slaves is tenfold worse than that of our black ones, they have committed the Government against the institution and they will adhere to that position. We need not look to that selfish, insolent power for any justice, but as shown in the matter of the blockade, we may expect from them any amount of injustice.

"Why don't England and France recognize us?" This question is and has been on the lips of everybody ever since the first battle of Manassas, and yet no satisfactory answer is given. But have we performed our duty? Ought we not to recognize ourselves and assert our own rights before calling on foreign powers to recognize us? Why have we suffered our towns, cities, and in fact whole country to swarm with foreigners, preying upon the necessities of our people, and yet claiming immunity from military duty? Why have foreign consuls and agents, accredited only to the United States Government, been permitted to remain within our borders to [illegible] main and discharge their functions here, we admit to that extent, at least, that we are part and parcel of the United States. Have we recognized [illegible] that bold, independent, high-toned course towards the powers across the water to entitle us to their recognition [illegible] disgraced ourselves by suffering our commissioners to hang around the ante-chambers of foreign courts? Ought we not, when [illegible] our commissioners were treated with contempt by the powers to which they were sent, to have recalled them? How are we benefitted by keeping these agents abroad or by suffering the consuls or [illegible] of those countries to remain within our borders?

The fact is, our arms have been strong but our Government has been weak—[illegible] especially the legislative department of it. The power and [illegible] of our arms have not been seconded by a [illegible] legislation in the halls of legislation and in the cabinet. Let our Government and [illegible] the Congress of the country realize the rights and dignity as well as the perils of our position, and recognize themselves, and the chances of foreign recognition will be much better. [illegible] in the army and we shall [illegible] more of it in Europe.

The Virginia State Line.

We have before mentioned the fact that the troops of Floyd's command were to be transferred to the Confederate authorities by an act of the Virginia Legislature. The Examiner [illegible] on the subject and doubts the good policy of the [illegible]. It objects too to the treatment which Gen. Floyd has received at the hands of the Executive. It seems that the troops are not to be turned over with their present officers, but that a new organization is to be had and the officers who raised and have commanded companies and regiments in the [illegible] Line are to be reduced to the ranks. The Government in fact refused to receive them with their officers. If it is the object of those who rule at Richmond to test the matter as to how long the people will submit to insult, wrong and tyranny they will probably be satisfied sooner than they expected. No considerable portion of the people of the Confederacy are ready for a despotism or *Dictator* yet. If we can win our independence as freemen, all well, but we don't want to accomplish it by making ourselves slaves.

The *Examiner* closes its article thus:

The men are not subject to the conscript law. They enlisted in the army of Virginia of their own free will, and on the faith of the State that their enlistment should last twelve months, now nearly expired; that they should be commanded by General Floyd, and employed in the defence of Virginia. The officers commissioned by the State and encouraged by General Floyd, used every means to raise their companies, and incurred expense in doing so, which their purses can ill bear. Now the State of Virginia breaks up their organization, orders a new election of officers, and turns over the men, like so many cattle, to serve in the Confederate army an indefinite term, to be commanded they know not by whom, and sent they know not where. Surely this is neither just nor becoming. It is true that the Legislature desired to transfer the command with its actual organization. *But this offer was declined by the Confederate Government.* On this refusal the right course would have been to disband the troops. Then there would at least have been no breach of faith. But the law passed is an equivalent of such action without its grace. On the mere rumor of the Legislature's intention, it is known that much uneasiness was manifested by the men that it required all the energy and influence which their General could exert to preserve discipline. That General, and the gallant gentlemen, his officers, will, without doubt, do all that they can do to alleviate the [illegible] of the State; but we fear that on the day of transfer few men will be found either to transfer or disband.

From Below.—We learn from an intelligent officer from Goldsboro' yesterday that our loss was only two men in the skirmish below Kinston on Friday—not forty as heretofore reported. The enemy it is said lost several killed and wounded but it is not known how many. The enemy on Saturday, in what force it is not known, were at White Oak river on the Onslow line, below Trenton, and about 21 or 22 miles from Newbern. There are none known to be between Trenton and Kinston. The entire force at Newbern is thought to be thirteen or fourteen regiments, probably not more than 5,000 to 6,000 effective men. We hardly think that an advance with such a force is much to be dreaded.

The Edenton Affair Again.—We have received a letter from a gentleman in camp near Wilmington defending the citizens of Edenton against the charge of taking the oath, &c., made by "Chowan." We would willingly have published this letter but for the card that appeared yesterday, which, we suppose, sets the matter right and does full justice to the parties aggrieved. The author of "Chowan" is a gentleman of the highest respectability and a man that would do no one an intentional wrong.—The statements were made, we learn, upon information supposed to be correct. But as the whole matter has been explained and full justice done the parties, we hope it will be allowed to rest.

We learn that an extra session of the Supreme Court convened in this city yesterday to decide the vexed question that has sprung up concerning the Adjutant Generalship. The Legislature at its late session decided the office vacant, but General Martin claiming that he is legitimately in the office, the matter has, by mutual consent we learn, been referred to the Supreme Court. The case is to be argued to-day and the decision of the Court will probably be made public in a few days.

Reported Fight at Gloucester Point.—A gentleman direct from the lower end of New Kent county, reports that on yesterday morning, about daylight, a brisk fire of musketry and cannon was heard in the direction of Gloucester Point. Some ten days ago information was received here that fifteen hundred Yankees, with a multitude of negroes, had gone over from Yorktown to forage in Gloucester. It is hoped that the firing alluded to was the result of an attack of a body of our troops on this band of robbers. The particulars of this affair will doubtless be learned in a day or two.—*Examiner of Monday*

Some one advertises in the Richmond Dispatch for a stolen overcoat, which he says is only valued by him on account of its having been worn during a long and severe attack of small pox, from which he had just recovered.

Garibaldi, according to reports from Turin, is once more in the political world. He has accepted the presidency of the Roman committee of action, and in reply to the offer made to him, he advises the Romans to "listen once more to his counsels, and to place confidence only in themselves."

[illegible] States but in nothing else so remarkable as in the extraordinary powers just granted to the President for the suppression of this rebellion. With the immense authority with which he is thus invested [illegible] will have made disgraceful and deplorable failure [illegible] suppression of this rebellion.

With the Federal [illegible] well appointed and thoroughly equipped land and naval forces now in the field, completely encircling the rebellion within their contracting circle of fire and steel, the abundant reserves of militia upon which President Lincoln is authorized to draw to any extent he may, with the exercise of a little extra caution and skill, conquer a peace within three months. Nor can we imagine how he can possibly fail to do this within six months, with anything like ordinary common sense and activity in the management of our overwhelming fleets and armies. But here is the trouble: our fleets and armies, thus far, have not been managed with even ordinary ability and unanimity of purpose at Washington. Between the blunders of the War Office and the blunders of the Navy Department, our greatest enterprises have so frequently resulted in disaster that but little confidence is entertained of any great success in the field, short of a thorough going reconstruction of the Cabinet.

But for the bad taste of the intermeddling abolition faction at Washington, the advance of General McDowell upon Manassas in the summer of 1861, would have opened the way to Richmond. With wise combinations in the part of the War and Navy Departments, the Port Royal expedition of November, 1861, might have taken Richmond by way of Norfolk and the then unobstructed James River, while the rebel army in Virginia lay encamped one hundred and twenty miles away at Manassas, with Gen. McClellan in front of it. With anything like ordinary military skill in the War Office, its combinations would have carried Gen. McClellan from Yorktown straight into Richmond. Again, had not Gen. McClellan been removed from his command when he was prepared to pounce upon the enemy in the open field, the Army of the Potomac would not have been required to spend its strength in vain against the strongly fortified position of the rebels on the heights of Fredericksburg, nor would Gen. Burnside have failed to carry those heights but for the delay at Washington in providing the pontoons required for the passage of the intervening river.

At Vicksburg Gen. Sherman was repulsed, as it appears, in consequence of conflicting orders from Washington. For this disappointment Gen. Sherman has sought for some satisfaction in the arrest and submission to a court-martial of an unfortunate newspaper correspondent. But we suspect that the General will gain little or nothing by this silly proceeding. Next, it appears that Gen. Rosecrans fought the battle of Murfreesboro', (another seven days' fight) with forty-five thousand men, against sixty-two thousand, when he might have moved forward upon Bragg with one hundred thousand men and annihilated him, had the necessary orders from Washington been given in time. But, again, while "Fighting Joe Hooker" has been held fast—"stuck in the mud"—on the Rappahannock, it seems that he has been making active war at least upon the newsboys, and, we dare say, in obedience to orders from Washington. Lastly, it seems that the operations of our land and naval forces against Charleston and Savannah have been delayed in consequence of a military disagreement between General Hunter and General Foster, which could not have happened under proper instructions from Washington.

In these specifications we have evidence sufficient to fix the failures and disasters of this war upon the *imbecility, incapacity and blundering of the responsible officials at Washington.* The decline of public confidence in the Administration results from the retention of these incompetent officials in power. But let the President reconstruct his Cabinet, with some such man as McClellan at the head of the War Office and some such man as Admiral Dupont at the head of the Navy Department, and the public faith in the Administration and in the complete success of the war will soon be fully restored. At all events, with the authority and power in his hands equal to that of Cæsar or Napoleon, the country has the right to demand of President Lincoln that the strength and resources of the nation shall no longer be frittered away.

SHELLING A CITY.

The people of Vicksburg seem to have got used to the Yankee shells and don't mind them. A correspondent of the *Mobile Register*, writing from that city on the 20th ult., says:

"Since the commencement of bombarding the City on Wednesday afternoon, the work has been kept up pretty much in the same manner as was done last summer. The enemy labor under the disadvantage, this time, of being exposed to the view and range of our guns. At the first siege, their mortar boats were anchored behind the timber, which sheltered them, and were a good deal closer to the city than now. The timber being cut down, exposed their position; and our hills being well supplied with long range guns, enables us to give them as good as they send.

Yesterday morning opened bright, fair and quiet, and no movements among the enemy could be observed. Quietness prevailed until eleven o'clock, when the mortars again opened on the city, in the same part that underwent the ordeal the day before. The steamer Vicksburg, which was lying in front of Maj. Ogden's battery, was supposed to be the object of their aim, under the erroneous impression that she was being fitted up for a gunboat. But it became likely that their object was a direct shelling of the city, as all the shells reached and exploded in the lower part of the town. Though they throw their shells with a good deal of accuracy, there has yet been no damage done.

Experience has demonstrated that gunboats and mortars are humbugs—that they can neither take nor destroy Vicksburg, and so little fear is manifested at the shelling that the streets are full of people, including women and children, and every bluff is covered with ladies to witness the grand exhibition. At first the shells were directed to the lower part of the city, in the vicinity of the depot of the Southern Railroad, and yesterday the same spot seemed to engage their attention until the middle of the afternoon, when they ranged their mortars for the higher parts of the city, and have now got to throw their shells as far north as the Washington Hotel.

Their firing averages one shell in about seven minutes, and their fuses are arranged to about eighteen seconds.—They have calculated the distance very nicely and fire with considerable accuracy, and with enormously heavy charges, shaking every building in the city. There are three batteries erected on the levee, and some of the gunboats are constantly cruising around between them and the fleet above. No damage has yet been done to the city, though the rattling of fragments of shells on the roofs of the buildings is quite astonishing to ears unaccustomed to that kind of music. One or two little wooden houses have been struck, but not seriously damaged.

Until about five o'clock in the afternoon our batteries endured the taunting efforts of the enemy, when a few of our guns let loose on them, and the very first shot is supposed to have dismounted their mortar. Another and another shot from our guns in rapid succession, and with unerring accuracy, soon silenced the bellowing batteries of the Yankees, and not another shot was fired by them.—The splendid shooting of our men drew encomiums of the highest praise from all who witnessed it. It is now demonstrated that our guns will reach the Yankee batteries, and that our gunners know exactly how to handle their pieces.

During the afternoon one of our soldiers had an arm taken off by a piece of a shell on Washington street. This was the first shell that was sent in that direction, and crowds of people were on the street in that vicinity at the time. This is the only accident that has yet occurred, though the town is full of citizens and soldiers, and none seem to have any wholesome fear of bombshells. By this recklessness and indifference there may be some accidents

[illegible] upward at the rate of fifteen cents a day, trembled for their Confederate notes, whose depreciation they measured by the rise in the precious metal. But whatever may be the actual depreciation of Confederate notes, so long as gold is no longer a standard of value but an article of merchandise, it is very difficult to estimate that depreciation. It had nothing [illegible] advance in coin. The real cause of the advance is easily explained, and as a knowledge of it will tend to soothe the [illegible] of the community [illegible] our readers.

On the [illegible] United States Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, in this city, in the course of a decision in a *habeas corpus* case, which was fully reported in this paper, said that nothing could be clearer than that by entering the military service of a country a man [illegible] and gave it as his opinion, that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner who had ever enlisted in our armies, it matters not for how brief a period, was liable to conscription, if between the ages of eighteen and forty, and the learned Judge expressed the hope that the War Department would at once conscribe all persons thus liable. This judgment it is that has sent gold up.

The hundreds of Irish, Germans and Baltimoreans, who after a twelvemonths taste of military service, left the ranks at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, and settled in this city to prey upon soldiers and citizens, each after his kind—some as grogshop keepers, others as hucksters and gamblers—have found their sanctuary rendered unsafe by this decision, and are hastily making their arrangements to flee beyond the reach of the enrolling officer. Two things are needful to enable them to reach a place of safety—United States gold and a pass from General Winder. The latter can be obtained by dint of an hour or two's crowding and tearing of one another at the General's front or back door, and being well supplied with Confederate notes, which their long exemption from military duty has given them every opportunity to accumulate, they have eagerly paid any price for gold that the brokers choose to demand. This sudden demand upon a market at no time abundant, but now continually drained by blockade runners, had the effect of starting the price upward, and the same cause continuing to operate, it has continued to rise until on yesterday it reached the enormous premium of three dollars and twenty-five cents.

We are aware that there are those who attribute the rise in gold to the measures recently passed by the United States Congress, but we believe that the true history of its enhancement in this city is as we have given it above.—*Richmond Examiner.*

BOLD EXPRESSIONS FROM A NORTH RN CLERGYMAN.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic Club of Philadelphia, the Rev. C. C. Burr, formerly editor of the New York *Daily News*, was one of the speakers, and denounced the Administration of Lincoln in the most bitter terms.—He said it was a drunken Administration, besotted with its violation of the Constitution, and has never had one honest pulsation for the good of the country. It was a set of rascals. He had lately been to Washington, and his soul was filled with shame when he saw the streets of that city filled with lunatics and persons looking as if they had come from Bedlam or some Free Love Association. The members of the Administration, the speaker said, were not fit to be boot-blacks for his honorable auditors. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln is a greater traitor than Jefferson Davis. What has Jeff. Davis done? He has merely infringed upon our territorial jurisdiction; he has not struck at the Constitution.

On State Rights, Burr discoursed at length. He believed that we should have to come back to the good old doctrine of State rights to save the Republic, and said that the United States have no rights, and were merely rested on the solid basis of State rights. Suppose, then, a State should refuse to elect a Senator or Representative, where would your United States be? Congress is nothing but the representative of the States, and this is the only doctrine that can save us. What we want is pluck. "No we don't," interposed a voice. "We want money."

"Yes, sir," continued the speaker. "We want muscle. Carry the pluck which you have displayed this evening with you into the street. If you do so, the Provost Marshall of this city will be more afraid of being ridden and deply on a rail than you will be of any injury which he can do to your constitutional liberties. [Applause, and, in loud tones, 'we will, we will!'] After the applause had subsided, the speaker said, "When the soul of this Government is dead, I for one, care not what becomes of its body." [Applause.] "If a plot which is now proposed should succeed that one of our soldiers should go to Richmond and assassinate Jefferson Davis and bring back his head, he hoped it would be put on Abe Lincoln's shoulders. [Loud and long continued cheers.] Mr. Burr reiterated that Mr. Lincoln was a greater traitor than Jeff. Davis, and if his abolition policy was permitted to go on, he (Mr. B.) maintained that Jeff. Davis was fighting for liberties in the North as well as those of his fellow citizens in the South. Why not stop this war now?—Why, my friends, do you ask, 'How long can you do so without disgrace?' Why, if you you are disgraced now, what will your dishonor amount to six months hence, if you go on making dead men and public debt? If the abolition programme was to be carried out, and negroes were to be put in our forts as garrison troops, he, as a peace man, thought it would be his time to turn soldier. He contemplated the new compromise line with pleasure. It would run east of New Jersey, and would therefore include that State and Pennsylvania. As for New England, he cared very little whether it came in or not. These States might be tolerated in the new Union as a sort of ulcer which could not be taken out until it was perfectly ripe.

Speculators and Extortioners.—The Milton *Chronicle* is hard on these beasts. That's right Charley—give every honest man a whip to lash them through the world:

Is it True?—Various letters have been sent us to be handed over to the "Rascal Whaler," naming men of wealth who, instead of being in the army fighting for the protection of their property and hearth-stones, have hired substitutes and sent them forth to catch the balls that would be hurled at their own carcasses, while they are at home scouring the country and buying up all the chickens, ducks, turkeys, eggs, butter, beef, bacon, lard, flour, &c., and sending off to Richmond and other markets to speculate on. Now it would be bad enough for a poor man to embark in such a speculation, even if he had no substitute and never called those who did not advocate immediate secession "submissionists!" but for a wealthy man—an original and clamorous secessionist, who pusillanimously skulks the war—to stoop to deeds like this, it is as monstrous as it is shameful. We are poor, indeed—we called no man a "submissionist," who preferred an honorable compromise to a rash and inconsiderate civil war—but ere we are caught scouring the country and buying up everything eatable to speculate on, if we have a friend on earth we pray him to hang us like a dog to a crooked dogwood tree. We would as soon be caught sucking the last drop of blood from the expiring patriot's heart. It is these speculators and these extortioners who are prolonging the war. They give the enemy more aid and comfort than the "Grand Army of the Potomac" ever did or will give. Gov. Vance's Proclamation against these speculations is a dead letter. There is no one appointed to look after the speculators and arraign them. The consequence is his proclamation is no more heeded in this region, and by the cotton factories in Alamance and elsewhere in the State, than the idle wind.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* of the 25th February, says:

Gen. E. Kirby Smith and staff arrived in this city last evening. He is in excellent health and spirits, it is said, and looks forward to the future with hope and confidence. Let his friends rest assured that everything is right, and that whatever zeal, energy and eminent ability can accomplish will be done in his department.

[illegible] NEWS.

[illegible] recommending all agriculturists [illegible] to devote their labor [illegible] the Senate bill were considered, and the bill returned to the House. Nothing important in the House in open session.

False Report.

Richmond, Feb. [illegible].—We stated in the report published this morning of the fight on Sunday in Gloucester county, Va. It has been ascertained by a [illegible] that the enemy had retired to strong fortifications at Gloucester Point and no attack was made.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The [illegible] of the 9th has the following:

Van Dorn, surnamed "The Dragon" has been at work in the front.

Parties just arrived from Middle Tennessee state that on Sunday last our cavalry under Van Dorn, consisting of one division and two pieces of artillery made an attack upon Franklin. The enemy were strongly posted at that place, which is eighteen miles southwesterly from Nashville. Cannonading was heard very distinctly throughout the day by the informant, who left Shelbyville yesterday morning.—The reports which had reached the latter place were meagre and indefinite, but represented a complete victory. Our capture of prisoners is said to be three thousand, with the enemy's entire stores, munitions, etc.

From McMinnville we have a report of a skirmish between the regiment of Col. Basil Duke and the Yankees near Readyville. Our boys lost twenty in killed and wounded, and were forced to retire before superior numbers, so report says. Well, better luck next time. Try it again.

Every account which reaches us represents the outrages of the enemy in the counties of Williamson and Rutherford, as excessive.

Rosecrans is, we learn, confined to his bed; but he has not gone to Cincinnati. He is in Nashville.

A large arrival of ambulances is reported by the Nashville *dirty onion.*

The Yankees in King George.—We have been kindly permitted to see a private letter received by Captain John Tayloe, from his family in King George, detailing the atrocities and excesses committed by the Yankee force in that county. The people have been preyed upon in the vilest manner. Their homes have been ruthlessly searched, their property destroyed, their crops squandered, and their persons insulted by every indignity. The letter says that the farmers have not only been stripped of their crops, but their horses have been taken and their cattle driven off and killed to feed the mouths of the Yankee soldiers. In the case of Captain Tayloe, his farm was cleaned of everything, and even his carriage horses, which were a splendid pair, were seized and taken off. The families of Mr. Roy Mason, Colonel Edward T. Tayloe, Mr. Charles Tayloe have also suffered terribly at the hands of the vandal, but Mrs. Arnold is mentioned as the greatest sufferer of all. She was swept of everything.

The farmers through the county have lost also large numbers of their negroes. A great many of the blackamoors ran off and went over to the enemy, and the few who remained with their masters have been enticed and spirited away by the Yankees. So great has been the sweep of negroes in some instances that the white families have been left without so much as one servant, and been compelled to do the housework and drudgery with their own hands. An instance is related of this kind where the head of a family, once the most opulent and aristocratic of King George, can be seen daily chopping his fire-wood, while his wife is forced to do the washing and cooking. And yet this is but the picture of hundreds of families in the South whose homes have fallen victims to the rapine and fury of the Yankee hordes. Who will attempt to calculate the ruin and devastation that have been committed on our border alone by the wicked and unscrupulous foe. No one, but those who have given up their once happy homes to the vandalism of the enemy, and are now without scarcely a shelter to their heads, can feel the bitterness of such a fate. And yet with all of this, we see our men and women bearing it bravely, patiently, courageously. Let us hope that the day of their deliverance is near at hand, and that the miserable vandal will yet be made to suffer for his deeds of cruelty and infamy. Let us not lose hope, for a day of vengeance will surely come for the wrongs that have been done us.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Spies.—Under this head the *Mercury* has the following:

"The Yankee newspapers have latterly abounded in circumstantial accounts of the defences of Charleston harbor, which neither deserters from any particular post nor scouting parties, by day or by night, could possibly obtain. Information being essential to their military operations, it is reasonable to suppose the enemy has employed spies to come into Charleston by land, railroad or water, and to gather faithfully the intelligence desired in regard to the different points. What has been already done in this way, of course, is beyond remedy. But our preparations are daily augmenting and continually improving in strength and completeness, and it is exceedingly important to prevent the further knowledge of our affairs from transpiring, to the aid and benefit of the foe. We therefore call attention to the subject, in order to excite our soldiery, guards and detectives to the utmost attainable vigilance and energy. Death is the penalty of spies, and the law is rigidly enforced. Hence those who would here undertake so ticklish a service are apt to be men of *sang froid* and mental resources, calculated to deceive the unsuspicious and unwary. Too much has, perhaps, already leaked out through these audacious visitors coming into the city in disguise and mingling amongst our people. It is high time to be on the *qui vive*, and for the safety of the place to make an example. Let one or two be found and arrested. Their fate will soon stop the business."

Plant Corn.—The Richmond *Examiner* appeals to the farmers in that State to plant corn. Says that paper—

The days grow long and warm, the grass springs green, the earth is filled with life. Now, if ever, is the time to plant the corn that alone can carry the Confederacy through the trial of this year. Yet many planters seed tobacco, which (they think) will not be impressed, and which is worth much money.

We would say one word to them. If the country cannot supply the army with provisions, during this summer, *the army cannot remain in Virginia.* If it leaves, Virginia must be given up to the Yankees, who will appropriate not only tobacco, (contraband of war,) but seize everything else that we have, and reduce the country to a wilderness. If the Legislature adjourns without prohibiting the culture of tobacco, and requiring the officers of the law to destroy every leaf which they find growing for twelve months to come, the [illegible] of this State is indeed poor.